

Cuckfield Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1964

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.)

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT *of* THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OAKLANDS,

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 50301

HAYWARDS HEATH.

October, 1965.

To the: Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Urban District Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1964.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 22,070, an increase of 770 over the previous year. The number of births exceeded deaths for the first time in twelve years; a natural increase in population of 22 being recorded for the year. The corrected birth rate rose slightly to 16.79 and the illegitimacy rate per 100 total live births fell to 4.88. The infant mortality rate was 6.10 infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births and, of the two deaths that occurred during the year both took place during the first week of life. The still birth rate which was higher than last year led to an increase in the perinatal mortality rate (26.87) but the figure still remained well below the P.N.R. for England and Wales (29.3). The long absence of maternal deaths due to childbirth (including abortion) was broken this year when the death due to toxic abortion, of a young woman normally resident in the Urban District, occurred in a London hospital, giving a spurious mortality rate of 2.98 per thousand.

The foregoing figure is ten times that of the national average (1963) due to the total number of live births being considerably less than one thousand and illustrates the fallacy of calculations based on a population sample too small to be of statistical significance.

The corrected death rate was 8.59. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 14 of this report.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY REVIEW

The tripartite National Health Service has been described as a tripod with the Ministry of Health at the apex. If such an analogy be valid then the public health service is represented by the third and weakest limb, the latter being additionally enfeebled by a split which, in the greater part of England and Wales, divides its main services (personal and environmental) between County and County District Councils respectively. Despite a personal experience of an excellent relationship with a County Health Authority over a period of several years such a division can be restricting, particularly in an area of rapid growth such as Mid-Sussex, and the various spheres of influence in personal and environmental health are, apart from their artificiality, unintelligible not only to the public but to many doctors.

A greater local influence in personal health can only be achieved in Mid-Sussex by a unification of the three districts and, from the purely public health viewpoint, it is to be hoped that the immediate post-war trend towards centralisation of the personal public health services upon the major local authorities will, to some extent, be reversed by delegation when Mid-Sussex and similar areas fall for review by the Boundary Commission. It is certain that whatever may, or may not, happen as a result of local government changes, a much greater sense of common purpose between the three parts of the National Health Service must be achieved if positive health is to be accomplished for the majority of the people of this country in the foreseeable future.

Integration of consultant, family doctor and public health services has already been envisaged in the Porritt Report. Mid-Sussex with its excellent medical and social services would, in my view, provide a most suitable area for an experiment on these lines.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

The total number of inoculations carried out at clinics and schools attended by your Medical Officer of Health increased by approximately ninety per cent. during the year as compared with 1963. (See summary below).

There was a slight decrease in the number of children immunised in the Rural District but in Cuckfield Urban the total was nearly twice that of the previous year.

| | C.R.D.C. | C.U.D.C. | B.H.U.D.C. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Diphtheria Immunisation: | | | |
| T.A.F. | 215 | 298 | 286 |
| Diphtheria/Tetanus | 175 | 233 | 298 |
| Trivax (Triple) | — | 142 | 754 |
| Tetanus | — | 7 | 21 |
| | 390 | 680 | 1,359 |
| Others: | | | |
| Smallpox | — | 13 | 128 |
| Poliomyelitis (Oral) | — | 327 | 906 |
| Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff) | — | 58 | — |
| | 390 | 1,078 | 2,393 |
| CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT | .. | .. | 390 |
| CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT | .. | .. | 1,078 |
| BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT | .. | .. | 2,393 |
| Total | .. | .. | 3,861 |

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA

During the year 1,137 certificates were authenticated by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

One hundred and fifty-eight cases of infectious disease were notified, and of the total notifications received, 79 were attributed to measles and 11 to scarlet fever. There were 2 cases of paratyphoid and 2 cases of food poisoning.

Food Poisoning (*Salmonella enteritidis*)

Both cases were young children in unrelated but neighbouring families. A food poisoning organism was identified by the laboratory without any difficulty but specimens taken from members of both families were negative. It would seem that in this incident food was not the vehicle of infection, having probably been acquired by contact with animal excreta in the garden or some other place.

Paratyphoid B

The first case, a woman of 48, occurred in a large institution in the Urban District. It is not unusual for such infections to occur from time to time in closed communities where there are many long stay patients. The source of the infection was not traced.

The second case, a woman of 67 years, died in September in a London hospital. It is believed that the patient was already suffering from a chronic gastro-intestinal condition and it must be assumed that as a result of this her ability to resist a super-added acute intestinal infection was of the lowest order.

Thorough investigations were made but owing to the inevitable delay in notification, due to the patient having been admitted directly to a London hospital together with the rapid deterioration in her condition, there was a notable absence of evidence on which conclusions could be drawn, and the source of the infection was not discovered.

Scarlet Fever

In one of these cases a contact was found to be working in a food factory in the Urban district and arrangements were made for the contact to cease work pending the result of a throat swab. On receiving a negative report from the laboratory an immediate return to work was authorised but in due course a claim for two days' loss of earnings was submitted and met by the Council under the terms of the Public Health Acts of 1936 and 1961.

TYPHOID OUTBREAK IN ABERDEEN

During the early summer considerable attention was focussed on the typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen which, although comparatively remote from Mid-Sussex, gave a considerable amount of work to the public health inspectorate in an endeavour to trace suspected brands of corned beef. The danger of a symptomless carrier from the Aberdeen area entering the retail food or catering trades in Mid-Sussex was also considered. In June a circular letter was sent to all family doctors in the area asking for information concerning any patients who had been in Aberdeen since early May and were known to be engaged in the catering trade.

CASE OF BRUCELLOSIS IN MID-SUSSEX AREA

In December a family doctor drew my attention to a case of brucellosis (undulant fever) which had occurred in a patient who is resident in the Mid-Sussex area. After a few weeks of vague ill health and loss of appetite the patient, a middle-aged executive, developed a temperature with severe sweating and pain in the limbs. The family doctor considered typhoid as an initial diagnosis and submitted a sample of blood to the laboratory from which a report was subsequently received that an agglutination test against *brucella abortus* was positive at a titre of 1 in 2000.

As the patient's father-in-law is a local dairy farmer and raw milk is used in both households the circumstantial evidence was strongly in favour of the infection having been acquired in this manner. There was no danger to public health as a result of this incident as all the milk collected from the farm is pasteurised at the receiving depot before distribution. I visited the farm and advised the farmer to arrange for the scalding of all milk used by his family and it was also suggested that those employees who received raw milk from the farm should be told to do the same.

The subsequent progress of the patient followed a typical course with characteristic exacerbations after periods of apparent recovery. The long period of inactivity associated with the disease and the financial implications in the case of a key member of a family only serve to emphasise the need for (a) pasteurisation of all milk, or (b) an intensive programme to eradicate brucellosis in cattle.

Liaison with the District Veterinary Officer (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) was maintained throughout the investigation of this incident.

SALMONELLOSIS IN CATTLE

In November a Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Division at Lewes (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) reported an outbreak of salmonellosis in calves on a farm in the Mid-Sussex area. It would appear that since the arrival of a new batch of calves at the farm there had been many cases of salmonella infection among the animals. Most of the cases had been due to *Salmonella typhimurium*, a common food-poisoning organism, but at the time of the Veterinary Officer's report *Salmonella paratyphi B* had been isolated from a calf which had died of the disease. The Veterinary Officer and I agreed that although the disease was likely to have been imported from outside, it was just possible that the infection might be human in origin, i.e. via a symptomless carrier who might have acquired the infection in the neighbouring poultry houses, which form a substantial part of the business.

On visiting the farm with the Senior Public Health Inspector on the following day, the Manager and staff were interviewed and arrangements were made for the collection of stool specimens from workers employed on both sides of the business. Instructions were given to the workers on the need for strict personal hygiene in order to protect themselves and their families against infection.

In due course the Public Health Laboratory reported that all the specimens submitted were negative for organisms of the salmonella group and it is now firmly believed that the calves were infected prior to their arrival at the farm.

The prevalence of salmonella infection in cattle and the need for much higher standards of hygiene in our slaughterhouses is occupying the attention of the authorities at the present time. It is now quite evident that much of our meat may be contaminated with salmonella organisms when it is delivered to our homes and this is at least one of the ways in which the ubiquitous salmonella may gain entry to our food stores. It is fortunate that the high temperature to which meat is submitted during the cooking process reduces the hazards considerably, but only scrupulous care, on the part of the housewife, can prevent contamination of other susceptible foods with organisms from the meat when it is in its raw state.

LEAD PAINT FINISH IN TOY MOUTH ORGANS

As a result of a recent discovery by the Public Analyst in connection with an imported toy, the following letter, which is self explanatory, was sent in January to forty-two toy traders in the Mid-Sussex area. At the same time all General Practitioners, Health Visitors and other persons likely to be interested were informed.

“ Confidential

Mid-Sussex District

Health Department,
Oaklands,
Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath, Sussex.
6th January, 1965.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Lead Paint Finish in Toy Mouth Organs

The Public Analyst recently drew my attention to the level of lead (13,000 parts per million) in the paint covering the surface of a toy mouth organ which had been purchased in the district at Christmas time.

It would appear that the child to whom the toy had been given as a present had succeeded in removing a considerable proportion of the paint from the instrument with his mouth and teeth. When the child subsequently developed abdominal pain (not in itself an unusual phenomenon in the festive season) the mother became anxious, and noticing the lack of paint on the mouth organ called to mind comparatively recent accounts in the National press of lead poisoning in children, some cases of which had been attributed to the ingestion of paint from toys. The mother decided that the child might be suffering from lead poisoning and submitted the mouth organ to the Public Analyst for examination.

It would appear to me that the slight excess of lead found in the paint covering the mouth organ (1.3 per cent.) as compared with the level of 1.1 per cent. recommended by the British Standards Institution is almost an academic point, having regard to the fact that no reasonable person in these days would expect a toy designed specifically for the mouth to be finished in this manner.

I have taken up this matter with the Ministry of Health and hope that it may be possible to arrange, through the Board of Trade, for the screening of importations of this type.

In conclusion I would suggest that this is also a matter which the individual toy dealer should in his own interests bring to the notice of the Trade Association and I hope that some of you may consider doing so.

If, as a result of our desire to circularise all traders who might sell toys, your name has been wrongly included in our list of potential toy dealers, please ignore this letter. A photostat of the multicoloured carton containing the mouth organ is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) D. M. RICHARDSON,
Medical Officer of Health.”

A full report on the above findings was sent to a Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health. The only remaining specimen of the mouth organ available at the shop concerned, was purchased by the Senior Public Health Inspector (Cuckfield U.D.C.) and sent to the Government Chemist for examination.

Following the interest shown by the Press in this incident, the facts soon became known to a leading importer of mouth organs, with the result that within a few days several similar importations from the Far East were sent for laboratory examination.

It is understood from the Ministry of Health that the Home Office are considering the preparation of Regulations under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, which will include a statutory limit for the lead content of paint used in toys.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited Haywards Heath during August, 1964.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| Number of persons X-rayed | 513 | 638 | 1,151 |
| Abnormal Films: | | | |
| Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sarcoidosis (including enlarged hilar glands) | 2 | — | 2 |
| Acquired Cardio-Vascular Disease | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Other abnormalities | 3 | 3 | 6 |

Out of a total of 1,151 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and both of these required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring hospital treatment or close clinical supervision 1.74

The Unit also visited a large institution in the district during February, 1964

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Number of persons X-rayed | 382 | 405 | 787 |
| Abnormal Films: | | | |
| Tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision | 1 | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Malignant Disease (Bronchial Carcinoma) | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cardio-Vascular Lesions (Congenital) | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cardio-Vascular Lesions (Acquired) | 1 | 11 | 12 |

Out of a total of 787 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 7 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and, of these, only 1 required close clinical supervision or treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision 1.27

HOUSING

Mr. C. A. C. Ford, Housing Manager, has kindly furnished the following report on the Council's housing activities for the year.

PROPERTIES FOR LETTING

Applications for Accommodation

The year under review again shows a further increase in the demand for rented accommodation and is probably due to two causes, firstly, the increasing

scarcity of properties to let at rents within the means of the type of applicant normally approaching the Council for assistance with housing and, secondly, judging by the number of young couples engaged to be married whose applications are accepted, is the result of the high birth rate of the early post-war years.

One hundred and fifty new applications were registered during the year, an increase of 45 over the previous year and, allowing for lettings and applications withdrawn, increased the total outstanding at the 31st December, 1964, to 264.

Properties under Control or in Course of Construction

During the year a further 67 dwellings were completed for occupation bringing the total number under control to 1,044.

The types of dwellings included in this new development were 14 elderly persons' flats at Lindfield with a resident warden and the special facilities required by the County Council to attract their Annual Subsidy for such accommodation; nine 2-, 3- and 4-bedroomed houses on the site of the County Council's former Schools Canteen at Victoria Road, Haywards Heath; eight 2-bedroomed houses on 'in-fill' sites acquired from existing house gardens; twenty-eight 1- and 2-bedroomed flats with gas warm air heating and hot water for middle-aged single persons and couples, and eight 3-bedroomed houses with garages for the use of the Council's staff.

Amongst this new development provision was made for the first time for four flats at ground-floor level designed especially to meet the needs of disabled persons, the design incorporating three feet wide doors, no steps and special grab rail aids in the bathroom and w.c. All four units have accommodated special cases of disabled men or women to considerable advantage. The policy was continued in the 1- and 2-bedroomed dwellings, with considerable success, of inviting couples only, occupying existing 3-bedroomed houses to transfer to smaller accommodation; thus dealing still further with the problem of under-occupied houses which comes about when the children of families housed some years ago leave home on marriage. As a result of this system of transfers many of the Council's pre-war houses are once again occupied by young families; but since modern standards demand improved facilities, particularly in bathrooms and kitchens, this situation has been met in the case of certain pre-war houses, which have table-top baths in the kitchen, by continuing under private contract work the improvement of a further twenty-five houses—providing separate bathroom and a more modern kitchen/dining room.

At the time of preparation of this report a further twelve 1-bedroomed flats had been completed on 'in-filling' land of former gardens of existing houses and twenty 2- and 3-bedroomed houses are nearing completion in Lindfield. It was also hoped by the autumn of 1965 to have started another sixty-unit scheme at Lindfield.

The building of houses by industrialised techniques, on the site partly occupied at present by prefabricated bungalows, seems to be a nearer possibility of achievement by the formation of an East Sussex Consortium of Local Authorities interested in this method of house building—producing a greater quantity of dwellings in a shorter period of time.

During this year the Samaritan Housing Association Limited were assisted by the Council, financially and otherwise, in the erection of a house at Lindfield containing twenty-one bed-sitting room and 1-bedroomed flats, and also resident warden's accommodation, thus claiming the privilege, by this assistance, in the nomination of a third of the tenants, which they exercised in putting forward a number of cases of elderly persons, with a social rather than housing need brought about chiefly by increasing infirmity in old age.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

As with the demand for rented accommodation, the requests to be considered for house purchase under the Council's special scheme for building houses for sale showed an increase during the year, there being 85 applications outstanding at the 31st December, 1964, despite the allocation of another 32 houses in course of construction.

The land used for this type of development at Ashenground and Rumbolds Woods being fully developed by the completion of these further dwellings, the Council are required to look elsewhere for land to build more houses for sale, which they propose to do to meet the continuing demand.

During the year, a second "self-help" scheme of twelve bungalows neared completion on a parcel of land at Ashenground Woods sold to an association of local and suitably experienced people to undertake such development.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

There is only one public swimming pool in the Urban District. It is privately owned. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is changed from time to time during the summer months. The water at the pool is treated by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination. All the samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there are three private schools, a secondary modern school and a county primary school with open-air swimming pools in their grounds. All were supervised throughout the bathing season.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis and all were reported as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water. The water was chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.

(v) Every house in the district is provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

W.V.S. MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE—HAYWARDS HEATH AREA

During the period January to December, 1964, a total of 2,083 meals was provided. Great credit is due to the local W.V.S. for the administration and day-to-day running of this valuable service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention.

In January it was necessary to obtain an Order for the compulsory removal of an old lady resident in the Urban district. This case had first come to our notice about a year earlier but in spite of every assistance from the supporting services she began to deteriorate rapidly and had to be removed to Pouchlands

Hospital as a matter of urgency. The patient was never aware that she had been the subject of an Order for compulsory removal and submitted without fuss. As so often happens in this type of case the patient died in hospital soon after admission.

HEALTH EDUCATION

As in previous years several talks were given during the year to schools and various organisations. Six attendances were made at the School Leavers' Courses held at Stafford House, Hassocks. These four-day residential courses are arranged by the Area Further Education Organiser and provide school leavers with useful information on important topics.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Cuckfield Rural District | 4 |
| Cuckfield Urban District | 1 |
| Burgess Hill Urban District | 18 |
| East Sussex County Council | 48 |

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Staynes, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion, I would like to thank members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

D. M. RICHARDSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Medical Officer of Health</i> | D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.) (Also <i>Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Rural and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council</i>) |
| <i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i> | R. STAYNES, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i> |
| <i>Additional Public Health Inspector</i> | W. J. PENNINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods Qualified Smoke Inspector</i> |
| <i>Secretary to the M.O.H.</i> | Miss G. L. EVERSON |
| <i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i> | Miss B. P. RACKHAM Miss S. V. HOLMES |
| <i>Clerk to the S.P.H.I.</i> | Mrs. W. M. PATTEN |

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Area of District in Acres .. | 3,912 | 3,912 | 3,912 |
| Population estimated to mid- dle of year | 20,840 | 21,300 | 22,070 |
| Rateable Value | £383,698 | £1,046,743 | £1,113,749 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £1,478 19s. 8d. | £4,229 (estimated) | £4,560 |
| Density of Population (persons per acre) | 5.33 | 5.44 | 5.64 |
| Number of dwellings | 6,644 | 6,735 | 7,064 |
| Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population | 15.04 | 16.18 | 16.79 |
| Death Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population | 10.33 | 11.02 | 8.59 |
| Infant Mortality Rate .. | 6.83 | 13.11 | 6.10 |

VITAL STATISTICS

| Live Births | | | | | | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 135 | 312 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Total Live Births | | | | | | | 187 | 141 | 328 |
| Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude) .. | | | | | | | | | 14.86 |
| Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected) | | | | | | | | | 16.79 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births | | | | | | | | | 4.88 |

| Still Births | | | | | | | Male | Female | Total |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total Still Births | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) | | | | | | | | | 20.90 |

| Total Live and Still Births | | | | | | | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | | 192 | 143 | 335 |

Infant Deaths

| Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age | | | | | | | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 2 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| Total | | | | | | | — | 2 | 2 |

Infant Mortality Rates:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| (a) All infants per 1,000 live births | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.10 |
| (b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.41 |
| (c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age | | | | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 2 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | | — | — | — |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | — | — | — |
| Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | | | | | .. | .. | 6.10 |
| Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age | | | | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Legitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 2 |
| Illegitimate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | | — | — | — |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | — | — | — |
| Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births | | | | | | | | .. | 6.10 |
| Perinatal Mortality | | | | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Still Births and Deaths under 1 week | .. | .. | | | | | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cuckfield Urban | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.87 |
| (b) Mid-Sussex Area | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24.65 |
| Maternal Mortality | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal Deaths (including abortion) | .. | .. | .. | | | | | .. | 1 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births | | | | | | | | .. | 2.98 |
| Deaths | | | | | | | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| All Causes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | 186 | 306 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) | | | | | | | .. | .. | 13.86 |
| Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected) | | | | | | | .. | .. | 8.59 |

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

| | 1963 | 1964 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| (i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system | 133 (35.09 %) | 134 (43.79 %) |
| (Coronary disease) | 59 (15.57 %) | 67 (21.90 %) |
| (ii) Cancer (all sites) | 62 (16.36 %) | 55 (17.97 %) |
| (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) .. | 10 (2.64 %) | 14 (4.57 %) |
| (iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system | 54 (14.25 %) | 41 (13.40 %) |
| (iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis) | 74 (19.52 %) | 45 (14.70 %) |
| (Respiratory tuberculosis) | 1 (0.26 %) | 1 (0.33 %) |

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

| | <i>Cause</i> | <i>Age</i> |
|--|--------------|------------|
| 1. Prematurity (25-week pregnancy) | | 30 minutes |
| 2. Prematurity | | 5 minutes |

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

| | | | | | | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|-----|--|----|----|----|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 4. | Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 5. | Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 7. | Acute poliomyelitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 8. | Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 10. | Malignant neoplasm, stomach.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 11. | Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 3 |
| 12. | Malignant neoplasm, breast | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 9 |
| 13. | Malignant neoplasm, uterus | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 11 |
| 15. | Leukaemia, aleukaemia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Diabetes | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of nervous system | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 29 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, angina | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 31 |
| 19. | Hypertension with heart disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 6 |
| 20. | Other heart disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 42 |
| 21. | Other circulatory disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 |
| 22. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 23. | Pneumonia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 22 |
| 24. | Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 |
| 25. | Other diseases of the respiratory system | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| 26. | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 3 |
| 28. | Nephritis and nephrosis | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 1 |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 |
| 33. | Motor vehicle accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 34. | All other accidents | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | 2 |
| 35. | Suicide | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of war | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — |
| | | | | | | — | — |
| | | | | | Totals | 120 | 186 |
| | | | | | | — | — |

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The following Laboratories are utilised for the examination of specimens:

Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
 Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory
 Public Analyst's Laboratory at Lewes

I would like to express my thanks to the Directors of the above Laboratories for their assistance, particularly Dr. J. E. Jameson, of the Brighton Public Health Laboratory, for his helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 21 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Cuckfield | Congregational Church | 2nd Friday |
| <i>(Weighing Centre only)</i> | Hall | |
| Haywards Heath .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic | 2nd Tuesday 10 a.m.-12 noon |
| | Oaklands | 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Friday |
| | Haywards Heath | (Toddlers only 2nd Tuesday and 4th Friday) |
| | | Dr. 2nd Tuesday, 1st, 3rd and 4th Friday |
| Bentswood .. | Presentation Church | 1st, 2nd and 3rd Monday |
| | Hall | Dr. on 1st and 2nd Monday |
| | New England Road | (Toddlers only 2nd Monday) |
| | Haywards Heath | |
| Lindfield | Congregational Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesday |
| | High Street | Dr. on 1st Tuesday |

Clinics:

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Diphtheria | E.S.C.C. Clinic | 2nd Friday 2.30-3.30 p.m. |
| Immunisation .. | Oaklands | |
| | Haywards Heath | |
| Chest | Haywards Heath | Every Thursday 9.30 a.m. |
| | Hospital | (by appointment) |
| | Cuckfield Hospital | Thursdays 2 p.m. |
| | | Diagnostic |
| Orthopaedic .. | B.R.C.S. Centre | Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. |
| | Paddockhall Road | Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. |
| | Haywards Heath | Friday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. |
| | | 2-4.30 p.m. |
| | | Dr. attends 2nd Tuesday |
| | | 10.30 a.m.-1 p.m. |
| Speech Therapy .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic | Wednesday 10 a.m. |
| | Oaklands | Friday 10 a.m. |
| | Haywards Heath | (by appointment) |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | E.S.C.C. Clinic Mill Road Burgess Hill | Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. (by appointment) |
| | E.S.C.C. Clinic Royal George Road Burgess Hill | Wednesday 1.30-4.30 p.m. (by appointment) |
| Eye Refractions .. (Schoolchildren) | Haywards Heath Hospital Sussex Street Clinic Brighton | Every Friday (by appointment) Alternate Thursdays (by appointment) |
| Minor Ailments .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath | As required |
| Child Guidance .. | East Grinstead: Moat Road Lewes: Castlegate House Portslade: Old Shoreham Road Burgess Hill: E.S.C.C. Clinic Mill Road | Every Thursday (by appointment) Every Wednesday (by appointment) Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment) |
| Dental | E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath | By appointment |
| School Clinic .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath | Dr. Waugh (by appointment) |
| Relaxation Classes | E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath | Every Monday and Thursday 2.30 p.m. |
| *Family Planning .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath | 2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment) |
| *Sub-Fertility .. | E.S.C.C. Clinic Oaklands Haywards Heath | 1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment) |
| Venereal Diseases . | Facilities are available at Royal Sussex County Hos- pital, Brighton | |
| | Women .. | Tuesday .. 4.0 p.m.-7.0 p.m. Thursday .. 10.0 a.m.-1.0 p.m. |
| | Men .. | Monday .. 2.0 p.m.-3.0 p.m. " .. 4.0 p.m.-7.0 p.m. Wednesday .. 9.30 a.m.-1.0 p.m. Thursday .. 2.0 p.m.-5.0 p.m. |
| | Men and Women .. | Fridays .. 11.0 a.m.-12 noon New patients by appointment only |

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

| Disease | Total cases notified | Under 1 Year | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | Cases admitted to hospital | Total Deaths |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----|----|----|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Paratyphoid .. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Food Poisoning .. | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever .. | 11 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Infective Hepatitis .. | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Erysipelas .. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia .. | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23* | 27* | - | - | 1 | - |
| Measles .. | 79 | - | 3 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 45 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough .. | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Totals .. | 158 | - | 3 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 51 | 8 | 24 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

* Hospital confinements

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1950-1964

| Year | Esti- mated Popula- tion | Number of Births | | | | | | Birth Rate | Number of Deaths | | | Death Rate | Infants' Deaths | | | Infant Death Rate | Natural Increase of Births over Deaths |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----|-------|--------------|----|-------|---------------|---------------------|-----|-------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------|-------------------------|--|
| | | Legitimate | | | Illegitimate | | | | M | F | Total | | M | F | Total | | |
| | | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 16,776 | 101 | 82 | 183 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 12.04 | 93 | 114 | 207 | 12.34 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 24.75 | -5 |
| 1951 | 16,830 | 103 | 89 | 192 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11.94 | 80 | 144 | 224 | 13.31 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 24.87 | -23 |
| 1952 | 16,940 | 93 | 99 | 192 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12.04 | 88 | 106 | 194 | 11.45 | - | 1 | 1 | 4.90 | 10 |
| 1953 | 17,010 | 95 | 96 | 191 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 11.88 | 101 | 173 | 274 | 16.11 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 24.75 | -72 |
| 1954 | 16,980 | 74 | 87 | 161 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9.84 | 114 | 168 | 282 | 16.60 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 29.94 | -115 |
| 1955 | 17,090 | 88 | 91 | 179 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 11.06 | 107 | 171 | 278 | 16.27 | - | 1 | 1 | 5.29 | -89 |
| 1956 | 17,340 | 101 | 102 | 203 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 12.17 | 120 | 165 | 286 | 16.44 | - | 2 | 2 | 9.48 | -75 |
| 1957 | 17,670 | 110 | 93 | 203 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 12.23 | 151 | 160 | 311 | 17.60 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13.89 | -95 |
| 1958 | 18,010 | 102 | 128 | 230 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 15.98 | 121 | 182 | 303 | 9.25 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16.39 | -59 |
| 1959 | 18,460 | 122 | 112 | 234 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 15.59 | 103 | 162 | 265 | 7.89 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8.19 | -21 |
| 1960 | 19,160 | 133 | 93 | 226 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 13.84 | 117 | 153 | 270 | 9.29 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12.55 | -31 |
| 1961 | 20,080 | 125 | 136 | 261 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 15.36 | 107 | 172 | 279 | 9.16 | 3 | - | 3 | 10.79 | -1 |
| 1962 | 20,840 | 150 | 131 | 281 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 15.04 | 129 | 183 | 312 | 10.33 | - | 2 | 2 | 6.83 | -19 |
| 1963 | 21,300 | 155 | 130 | 285 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 16.18 | 140 | 239 | 379 | 11.02 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13.11 | -74 |
| 1964 | 22,070 | 177 | 135 | 312 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 16.79 | 120 | 186 | 306 | 8.59 | - | 2 | 2 | 6.10 | 22 |

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1964

| Age Groups | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0 - 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 - 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 - 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 - 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 - 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 - 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 - 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 - 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 and over | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1943-64

| Year | New Cases | | | | | | Deaths | | | | | | Number on Register at end of Year | | | | | |
|------|-----------|----|-------|---------------|---|-------|-----------|---|-------|---------------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|----|---------------|----|----|-------|
| | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Pulmonary | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 32 | 33 | 65 | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| 1944 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | 38 | 35 | 73 | 13 | 18 | 31 |
| 1945 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 38 | 35 | 73 | 13 | 19 | 32 |
| 1946 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | 39 | 31 | 70 | 15 | 22 | 37 |
| 1947 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 37 | 28 | 65 | 13 | 21 | 34 |
| 1948 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 38 | 28 | 66 | 13 | 19 | 32 |
| 1949 | 8 | 6 | 14 | - | - | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 41 | 33 | 74 | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| 1950 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 35 | 41 | 76 | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| 1951 | 14 | 10 | 24 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46 | 49 | 95 | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| 1952 | 26 | 4 | 30 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 71 | 49 | 120 | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| 1953 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 81 | 53 | 134 | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| 1954 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 78 | 42 | 120 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 1955 | 4 | 4 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 78 | 44 | 122 | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| 1956 | 9 | 3 | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 44 | 129 | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| 1957 | 3 | 5 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 76 | 43 | 119 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 1958 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 82 | 47 | 129 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 1959 | 4 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 82 | 50 | 132 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| 1960 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 79 | 50 | 129 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 1961 | 3 | 6 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | 55 | 132 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 1962 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 71 | 55 | 126 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 1963 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 73 | 59 | 132 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| 1964 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 79 | 58 | 137 | 3 | 8 | 11 |

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

| Disease | Cuckfield Rural District | Cuckfield Urban District | Burgess Hill Urban District | Other Districts | Total |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Dysentery | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Observation Dysentery | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Diarrhoea and Vomiting | — | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Diarrhoea, Vomiting and Carcinoma of Right Lung | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Observation Scarlet Fever | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Measles | — | — | — | 7 | 7 |
| Whooping Cough (Contact) and Mal-nutrition | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Mumps | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 15 |
| Mumps and Orchitis | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Submaxillary Adenitis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Chickenpox | 5 | — | — | 3 | 8 |
| Chickenpox and Mumps | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rubella | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Observation Rubella | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Infective Hepatitis | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Observation Infective Hepatitis | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Herpes Zoster | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 |
| Herpes Zoster and Heart Failure | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Scabies | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Quinsy | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tonsillitis | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Streptococcal Throat Infection | — | 3 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Streptococcal Throat Infection and Hay Fever | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Pyocyaneus | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| Tuberculosis and Herpes Zoster | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis and Pneumonia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tuberculosis and Asthma | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Observation Tuberculosis | — | 1 | — | 3 | 4 |
| Total .. | 27 | 13 | 6 | 46 | 92 |

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-five different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

| Disease | Cuckfield Rural District | Cuckfield Urban District | Burgess Hill Urban District | Total |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Diarrhoea and Vomiting | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Diarrhoea and Carcinoma of Right Lung .. | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Observation Measles | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Chickenpox and Herpes Zoster | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Quinsy | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Meningitis (H. Influenzae) | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Observation Meningitis | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Polyneuritis | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Cerebellar Infarction | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Anaemia, Iron Deficiency and Obesity | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Total .. | 10 | 1 | 2 | 13 |

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Below is a list of visits made by your Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operative:—

INSPECTIONS

| | |
|---|---------|
| Housing Act (including improvement grants) .. | 582 |
| Public Health Act—Housing | 386 |
| Public Health Act—Other Premises | 38 |
| Drainage of Foxhill | 42 |
| Infectious Diseases | 28 |
| Food Premises:— | |
| Bakehouses | 24 |
| Bakers' Shops | 40 |
| Butchers | 116 |
| Clubs—Licensing Act | 12 |
| Confectioners | 57 |
| Dairies, Milk Shops | 28 |
| Fishmongers | 20 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 10 |
| Greengrocers | 66 |
| Grocers, General Stores | 336 |
| Public Houses | 43 |
| Restaurant Kitchens.. .. | 109 |
| Vans and Stalls | 8 |
| | — 869 |
| Food Poisoning and Dysentery, etc. | 52 |
| Food Condemnations | 22 |
| *Factories Act | 96 |
| †Prevention of Damage by Pests Act | 1,431 |
| †Disinfestations | 66 |
| †Disinfections | 1 |
| Diseases of Animals Act (Waste Food).. .. | 13 |
| Pet Animals Act | 4 |
| Animal Boarding Establishments | 1 |
| Cattle Market | 14 |
| Clean Air Act | 21 |
| C.A.A. Atmospheric Pollution Measurement .. | 595 |
| Noise Abatement Act | 20 |
| Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 | 38 |
| Schools | 45 |
| Swimming Pools | 20 |
| Caravans | 5 |
| Hairdressers | 16 |
| Refuse Tips | 13 |
| Miscellaneous | 101 |
| | — 4,519 |

* There is an arrangement whereby the Building Inspector deals with the provision of sanitary accommodation at building sites and only in cases of difficulty does the Public Health Inspector intervene.

† These figures include visits by the Council's Rodent Operative.

COMPLAINTS

Three hundred and eighty complaints were received and dealt with:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Rats and Mice.. .. . | 229 |
| Insect Pests (Wasps 27, Flies 5, Beetles 1, Other Insects 8) | 41 |
| Offensive Smells | 19 |
| Nuisances from Drains | 28 |
| Smoke | 3 |
| Food | 21 |
| Noise | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 33 |
| | 380 |

STATUTORY NOTICES

No statutory notices were served during the year.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

| | <i>Notices Out- standing at 1.1.64</i> | <i>Notices Served during 1964</i> | <i>Notices Complied with during 1964</i> | <i>Notices Outstand- ing at 31.12.64</i> | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | <i>Served prior to 1964</i> | <i>Served during 1964</i> |
| Food and Drugs Act .. | 8 | 33 | 26 | 1 | 14 |
| Public Health Act .. | 17 | 31 | 35 | 6 | 7 |
| Housing Act | 28 | 28 | 40 | 3 | 13 |
| Factories Act | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Clean Air Act | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Totals .. | 56 | 98 | 105 | 11 | 38 |

Voluntary Works Supervised—42

HOUSING

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

| | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts | 196 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 968 |
| (2) | (a) | Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations | 32 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 32 |
| (3) | | Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and represented under the Housing Act .. | Nil |
| (4) | | Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 59 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. | 112 |
|--|-----|

3. Number of new houses erected during the year 1964:—

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| (1) | State aided:— | |
| (a) | By Local Authority | 78 |
| (b) | By Public Utility | Nil |
| (2) | Without State aid | 348 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Number of Closing Orders cancelled during the year | 2 |
|---|---|

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for Improvement Grants received during the year was 30, all of which were approved, comprising 24 Discretionary Grants and 6 Standard Grants (18 owner/occupied houses and 12 tenanted houses).

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

| Year | No. of Grants Approved | Owner Occupied | Tenanted | Estimated Cost of all Works | Estimated Cost of Approved Works | Total Maximum Grant Approved | Total Grant Paid |
|------------|------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1964 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 23,339 15 5 | 12,839 10 7 | 6,902 0 0 | 7,977 0 0 |
| since 1954 | 234 | 161 | 73 | 151,448 16 7 | 112,156 17 3 | 55,376 19 6 | 49,337 8 3 |

STANDARD GRANTS

| Year | No. of Grants Approved | Owner Occupied | Tenanted | Total Maximum Grant Approved | | | Actual Cost of Approved Works | | | Total Grant Paid | | |
|------------|------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|
| 1964 | 6 | 2 | 4 | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| | | | | 694 | 0 | 0 | 746 | 17 | 0 | 373 | 0 | 0 |
| since 1959 | 41 | 26 | 15 | 3,550 | 0 | 0 | 4,831 | 0 | 2 | 2,440 | 0 | 0 |

IMPROVEMENT GRANT SURVEY

Towards the end of 1962 a survey of two areas comprising 437 dwellings was made and it was found that 242 had all five Standard Amenities and 195 lacked all or some of them. The number of houses still to be modernised is 146. Of these 63 are owner occupied (31 by old people) and 83 are tenanted (42 by old people). Of the tenanted houses not occupied by old people (41), some lack, say, only a wash basin. Applications for grant aid in respect of both owner occupied and tenanted houses in these areas are being received.

No improvement area has been declared.

FOOD PREMISES

The following tables show the number of food premises in the district, and the number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

| | |
|--|----|
| Bakehouses | 4 |
| Basement Bakehouse | 1 |
| Butchers | 14 |
| Grocers | 41 |
| Greengrocers | 13 |
| Confectioners | 23 |
| Fishmongers | 4 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 3 |
| Bakers | 10 |
| Confectioners Kiosks | 2 |
| Canteens | 18 |
| Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens | 20 |
| Public Houses | 24 |

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sale of Ice Cream:—

| | | | | | <i>Number of Premises</i> | <i>Number of Inspections</i> |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Grocers.. .. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 182 |
| Greengrocers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 15 |
| Confectioners | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 57 |
| Fishmonger | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 |
| Bakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 |
| | | | | | — | — |
| | | | | | 53 | 275 |
| | | | | | — | — |

Preparation of Sausages and/or Pickling Meat:—

| | | | | | <i>Number of Premises</i> | <i>Number of Inspections</i> |
|----------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Butchers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 116 |

Preservation of Food (by cooking):—

| | | | | | <i>Number of Premises</i> | <i>Number of Inspections</i> |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Grocers.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 46 |
| Bakehouses | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 22 |
| Fried Fish Shops | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 10 |
| Fishmonger | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 |
| Butcher.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 16 | <hr/> 116 |

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Dairies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Distributors | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |

FOOD HYGIENE

Generally the Proprietors of food establishments in this area are conscientious in their efforts to attain a good standard of hygiene both in handling and display of foodstuffs, but staff changes appear to be frequent and constant training of new employees is necessary. In the smaller shop one may find a new Proprietor who has previously had no connection with the food trade, probably no connection with retail trade at all and little or no knowledge of the commodities he sells.

The Food and Drugs Act 1955, amongst other things, provides for the protection of the public from the sale of unsound food and of food containing foreign bodies. The concentration of production into very large factories with attendant mechanisation of mixing and wrapping appears to have increased considerably the chances of foreign bodies which have got into food ingredients or into the finished product reaching the purchaser. The wrapping of meat products, pies, etc., ignorance of the proper use of cooled cabinets and refrigerators and failure to dispose of old before new stock has led to the sale of mouldy meat pies, sausages, etc., in spite of a genuine effort on the part of manufacturers to educate shopkeepers by means of pamphlets and talks from their representatives. Bad housekeeping by the tradesman is inexcusable and the sale of food which has become unfit due to laxity of this kind should be punished.

During the year twenty-one complaints about food were received, seven relating to the presence of foreign bodies in food, nine to the sale of mouldy food, four of decomposing food, and one of maggoty food. All were investigated and three prosecutions were instituted.

- FINES**
- (1) (a) For selling meat pie containing a maggot—£20 and
 (b) not protecting food from the risk of contamination—£20. Costs £10 10s. 0d.
 - (2) (a) For selling mouldy sausages—£20 and
 (b) exposing for sale sausages which were unfit for human consumption—£20. Costs £29 3s. 6d. The shop Manager was fined £10 in each case and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. towards the costs. There was an adjournment at the Company's request and the Company was ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. towards the costs accruing to the Manager as a consequence.
 - (3) For selling a sausage roll which was mouldy—£20. Costs £5 5s. 0d.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

The following repairs, improvements, etc., to food premises were carried out:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Sanitary conveniences cleansed and repaired | 2 |
| Wash basins and water heaters installed or repaired .. | 3 |
| Walls, floors and ceilings repaired | 5 |
| Walls, floors and ceilings cleansed and redecorated .. | 6 |
| Protection of food from risk of contamination .. | 6 |
| Provision of new sink | 1 |
| Provision of nailbrushes | 3 |

CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned foods are disposed of by burying in the refuse tip and during the year there were 22 condemnations of food involving:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Fresh meat 8 cwts. | Tinned fruit and vegetables $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. |
| Tinned meat $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. | Fish 2 cwts. |
| Frozen Food 2,509 packets | |

The quantity of unsound frozen food condemned is extremely high and is due to the failure of the deep freeze cabinets in shops.

MILK SAMPLING

During the year 31 samples were submitted for biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli and *Brucella abortus* with negative results. Five other samples taken had inconclusive results. All the above milk samples were screened for penicillin content and reported by the Laboratory as satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream in this district. Fifty-three premises are registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Eighty-two samples of ice cream were tested during the year, fifty-eight were grade I, twenty-three were grade II and one was grade III.

One thousand two hundred and forty-nine samples of ice cream have been taken since 1949, of which 853 were grade I, 339 grade II, 51 grade III and 6 grade IV.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1961

The Clerk to the Justices submitted to the Council applications for the renewal of the registration of eight clubs and for a new club to be registered. Several suggested improvements to the new club were carried out.

No objections to the proposals were made.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The number of notices under Section 3 of the above Act of intention to install boilers was 2.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MEASUREMENT

At the two sites in Haywards Heath we continued to make daily recordings of the levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere as part of the national survey being carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ACT, 1957

There is not a lot of pig-keeping in this area—there are 3 users of swill on a large scale, one collects from the public and 2 use the products of their own institutions only. The other 2 pig-keepers do not use swill. All were inspected during the year and those using waste food boil it. One person is licensed to operate plant and equipment for boiling waste food.

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

| Premises | No. on Register | Number of | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 12 | 13 | — | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. | 70 | 71 | 1 | — |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises) | — | — | — | — |
| Totals .. | 82 | 84 | 1 | — |

2. Cases in which Defects were found

| Particulars | No. of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|--|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate lighting (S.5) .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals .. | 6 | 3 | — | — | — |

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

| Nature of Work | No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c) | No of. cases of default in sending lists to the Council | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| Wearing apparel: Making, etc. .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cleaning and Washing .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

DISINFESTATIONS

The public seek the assistance of the Health Department in dealing with infestations of all kinds and, where possible, this is given. Wasps are dealt with either by liquid insecticide or Cymag, and, when practicable, the nests are removed. The operator is allowed to use his discretion as to whether or not he can safely deal with wasps' nests and if there is obvious risk he may decline to do so. A charge is made to cover the cost of this work.

Number of infestations dealt with:—

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Wasps | 35 |
| Beetles | 1 |
| Flies | 6 |
| Other insects | 8 |
| | — |
| | 50 |
| | — |

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

There were 229 complaints of rat or mouse infestation during the year, compared with 238 in 1963 and 190 in 1962. As a result, work was done at 390 premises, 11 major infestations and 379 minor infestations, and 148 dead rats were found. In addition parts of the district were subjected to a routine survey.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two shops are registered under the above Act for the sale of pet animals and during the year 4 visits were made to them.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Inspection of premises within the scope of the above Act has commenced and some 11 offices and 8 shops were inspected during the year. The main contraventions of the Act found so far are absence of thermometers and first aid kits. At the end of the year the following Registrations had been made.

| Premises Registered | Persons Employed | Total Visits | Accidents Reported |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Offices 71 | 717 | 38 | — |
| Retail Shops 164 | 819 | | 1 |
| Catering Establishments 20 | 167 | | — |
| Wholesale Shops, Warehouses 6 | 56 | | — |
| Fuel Storage Depots .. 1 | 4 | | — |
| Totals 262 | 733 Males 1,030 Females | 38 | 1 |

